

Statement for Management

Hovenweep National Monument Colorado-Utah

September 1987




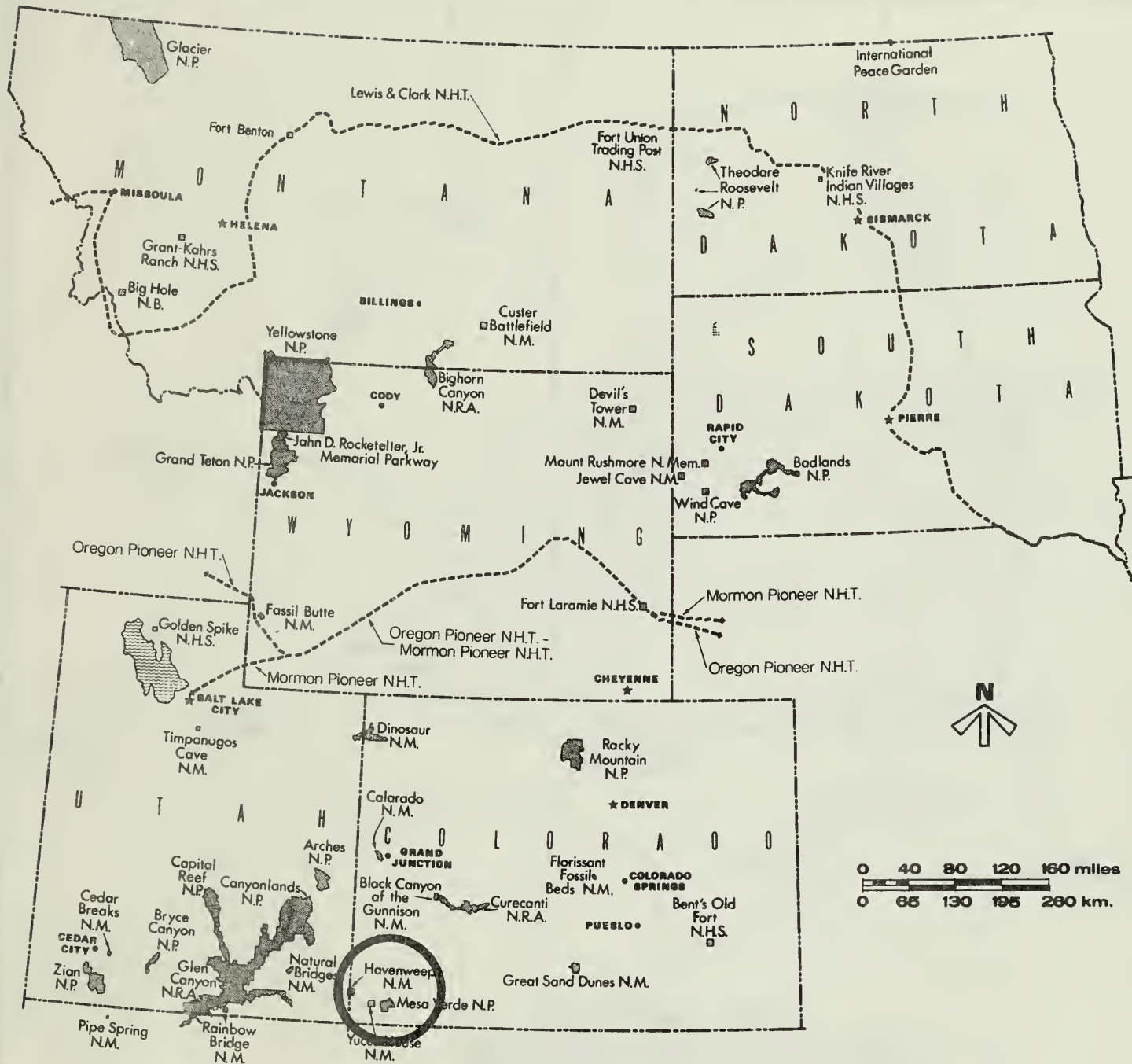
Definition

The statement for management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Concurred by: /s/ Alan Whalon 7/10/87
Area Manager Date
Hovenweep National Monument

Recommended by: /s/ Robert C. Heyder 7/10/87
Superintendent Date
Mesa Verde National Park

Approved by:  9/30/87
Regional Director Date
Rocky Mountain Region



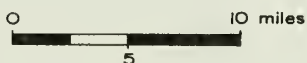
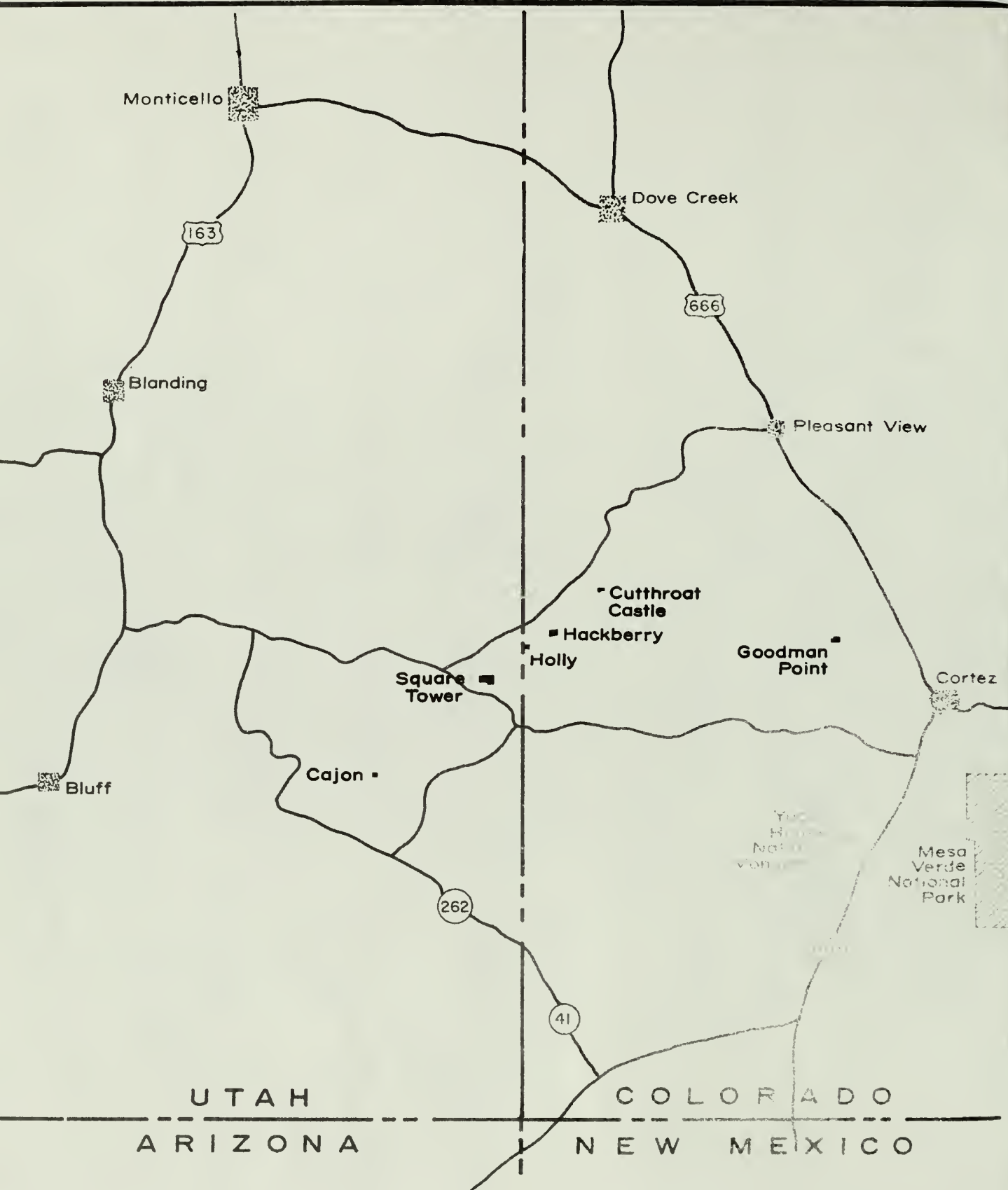
Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- ★ Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

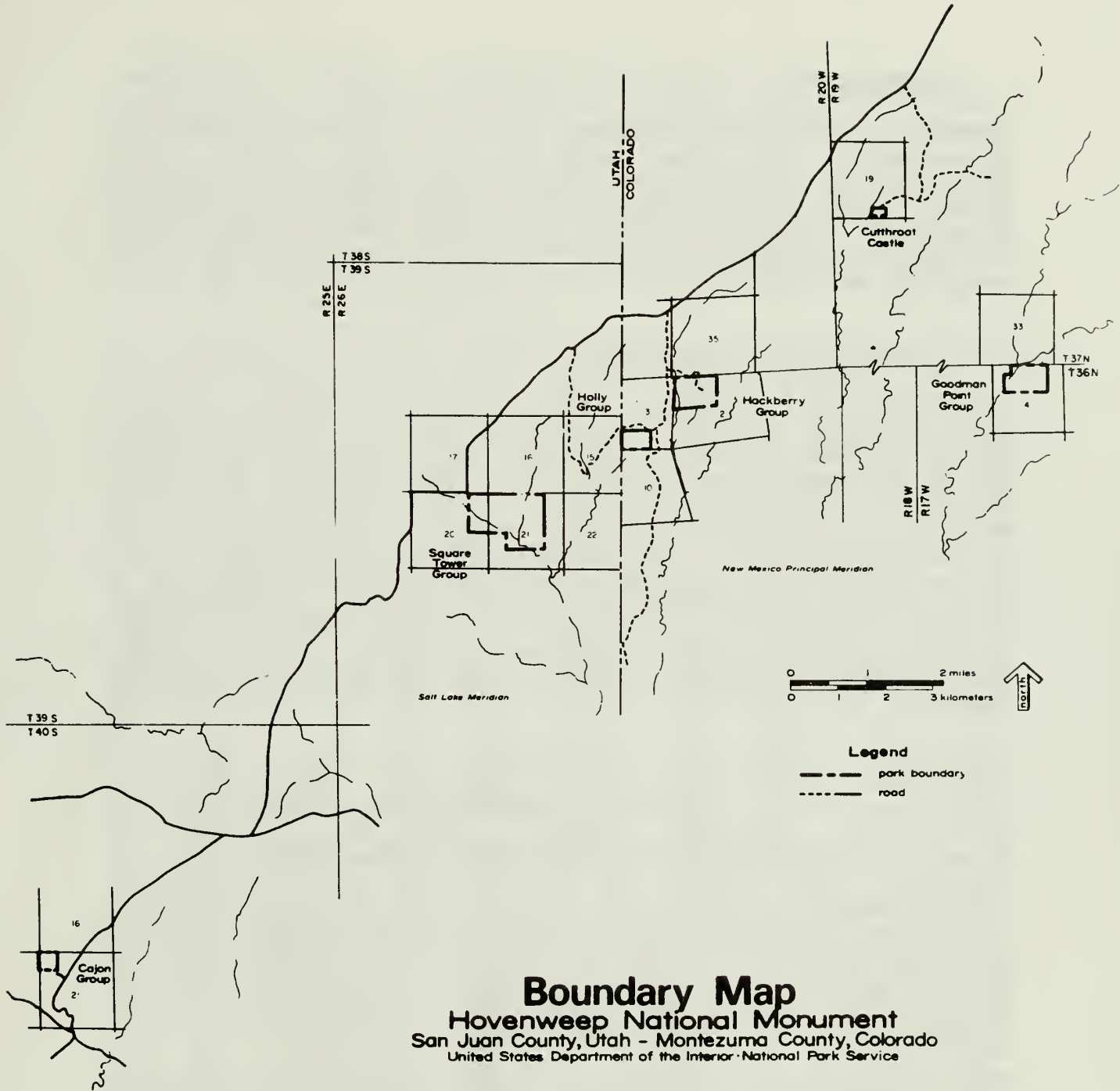
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department
of the Interior



Vicinity Map
Hovenweep National Monument
Colorado-Utah
U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service



Boundary Map **Hovenweep National Monument** San Juan County, Utah - Montezuma County, Colorado United States Department of the Interior · National Park Service

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I. LOCATION

Hovenweep National Monument is in Utah and Colorado, approximately 25 miles north of the Four Corners area. Cajon ruin group and Square Tower ruin group are in San Juan County, Utah, Utah's Third Congressional District. Holly, Hackberry, Cutthroat Castle, and Goodman Point ruin groups are in Montezuma County, Colorado, Colorado's Third Congressional District.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Presidential Proclamation 1654 of March 2, 1923 (42 Stat. 2299), states in part, "Whereas, there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins, including prehistoric structures, the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments, and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and. . .it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, . . .that there is hereby reserved, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Hovenweep National Monument. . ."

Subsequent Presidential Proclamations 2924, April 29, 1951; 2998, November 20, 1952; 3132, April 6, 1956; and Public Land Order 2604, February 5, 1962, adjusted the boundaries of Hovenweep National Monument. Given the proclamations listed above and the National Park Service Organic Act of August 25, 1916 (Public Law 235, 39 Stat. 535), our purpose is to conserve and protect the physical and intangible resources of the various groups of ruins associated with the prehistoric occupation of the areas encompassed and enjoined by Hovenweep and to assist visitors in understanding the life and culture of the prehistoric inhabitants and their adaptation to the environment.

The features of primary significance in all six units of Hovenweep are archeological. Five of these units--Square Tower, Cajon, Holly, Hackberry, and Cutthroat Castle--represent communities of sophisticated stone masonry buildings on the northern edge of the Upper Sonoran Desert. These prehistoric people were farmers who manipulated and conserved the natural precipitation in an area that is too dry for modern farming methods. The architecture itself is notable, especially the towers. All through the Four Corners country, archeologists have been intrigued by tower-like structures built in the 11th, 12th, and 13th

centuries. Those at Hovenweep have long been cited by explorers as being notable for their stylistic variety, excellent state of preservation, and their prolific number.

Hovenweep National Monument is one example of the native villages and communities of the southwestern United States in the National Park System. It illustrates how the use of domesticated plants by one group of this continent's original inhabitants influenced their lifestyle and the location of their communities.

In contrast to the previously cited areas, the Goodman Point unit of Hovenweep is not in a desert. Rather, it is situated in the midst of modern dryland farms producing pinto beans and winter wheat. It derives its significance from its sheer size and complexity. At the time the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde were occupied, other members of the same group of Anasazi people lived in large pueblos in the Montezuma Valley. Goodman Point pueblo is one of the largest prehistoric settlements in the valley, and it is at least twice the size of Cliff Palace at Mesa Verde. Its importance was recognized in 1889 when the Public Land Office reserved it from homesteading. Certainly no valley pueblos are as well preserved today. Goodman Point represents the climax of the life style of the Mesa Verde branch of the Anasazi before the people abandoned the Four Corners area.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Hovenweep is operated under the general administrative policies for historic areas of the National Park Service. It was automatically listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district, so each building or prehistoric ruin is not listed separately. Any major activity disturbing the cultural resources at the monument must have completed Section 106 compliance in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The cooperative agreements which Hovenweep is a party to are the following:

1. Cooperative agreement, CA-1498-73-01, between the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, January 15, 1973, wherein agreement was reached between the two Agencies for the construction, maintenance, and signing of a trail connecting the Hovenweep Square Tower unit and the Holly unit.

2. Cooperative agreement, CA-1498-75-01, between the Bureau of Land Management, Charles Redd Sheep Company, and the National Park Service designating the Animal Unit Months of grazing on the Square Tower unit of Hovenweep and withdrawing 200 of the 280 acres once open to grazing, dated July 29, 1975. This cooperative agreement is still in effect, however, the grazing lease is now issued to Marvin Redburn and is for cattle grazing rather than sheep, which was the historic use.

3. Memorandum of Understanding with the Bureau of Land Management, renewed in 1986, for 3 years for a sanitary landfill to be used by Hovenweep National Monument.

4. Interagency agreement with the Bureau of Land Management, Moab District, Utah, to use BLM radio frequency 164,000 KHZ at Hovenweep for resource protection and administrative purposes. Signed by MEVE Superintendent and Moab District Manager March 15, 1987. Currently requires approval by the BLM Utah State Director.

All projects or activities proposed or conducted on wetlands or flood plains must comply with Executive Orders 11988 and 11990. The Presidential Proclamations and Public Land Orders creating Hovenweep National Monument and adjusting its boundaries are listed in the Appendix.

Hovenweep is also subject to other generic legislation such as The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, The Clean Air Act of 1977, and others which are available in the central files at the Rocky Mountain Regional Office or at Mesa Verde National Park.

B. RESOURCES

The primary resource at Hovenweep is archeological. While the Presidential Proclamations mention prehistoric towers and the exceptionally fine masonry, they were limited by the state of archeological knowledge at that time. Since the monument's establishment, enough research has occurred to provide an idea of the area's prehistory. The cultural resource management plan describes the cultural resources in more depth than this summary, including a discussion on ruins stabilization.

Sometime between about 6000 B.C. and 8000 B.C., small groups of hunters apparently visited Hovenweep, probably in the pursuit of "big game." The slope above Cajon Spring was an especially popular hunting and camping site. After a interval of approximately 3000 years, the so-called "Archaic" hunters and gatherers frequented the area from

about 3000 B.C. until the time of Christ, when a mixed foraging/farming economy appeared in the region. An especially heavy concentration of these Archaic sites is located just outside the monument boundary above the spring at Square Tower unit.

The large number of sites indicates an enormous population increase by approximately A.D. 1000. These Pueblo III farmers concentrated their village and special-use sites on the mesa ridges and surrounding flats more so than any other group. Mesa-top dry farming was probably the basis of the economy, perhaps along with small-scale, arroyo check dam farming, terrace farming, and limited foraging.

The Pueblo III period use of the Hovenweep area lasted from approximately A.D. 1150 to A.D. 1300. Many of the mesa top special-use locations and ridge top small villages were abandoned by late Pueblo III times, as major population clusters developed around the canyonhead towers. Relatively large complexes of roomblocks, modified springs, rim dams, terraces, irrigated gardens and a talus slope were built in association with these graceful towers.

The majority of the canyonhead towers have relatively late Pueblo III period construction dates, which suggests that the move to the canyonheads occurred near the end of the Anasazi use of the area. These multistory "O", "D", and "square-shaped" towers represent the culmination of a local tradition of tower building which began on the mesa top and ended at the canyons. Pueblo II and early Pueblo III groups also lived around the canyonhead springs, but the major construction activities did not begin, in most cases, until after A.D. 1230. The nearby floodwater control and irrigated gardens were also probably late, and perhaps the shift from mesa top to canyonhead habitation sites occurred as a consequence of the loss of mesa top dry farming fields. All of these exploitative activities eventually failed, however, as the Anasazi farmers were forced to abandon the Hovenweep area shortly before A.D. 1300.

Goodman Point ruin is different from the other Hovenweep units in that it does not contain the high, free-standing prehistoric walls of the other monument units. It is one of the largest prehistoric settlements in the Montezuma Valley and may have held a central position in the area social structure, along Yellowjacket, Lowry, Yucca House, and other large Anasazi communities. Goodman Point may also have been associated with Sand Canyon Pueblo. Current research indicates Sand Canyon was a large ceremonial site, with Goodman Point possibly being one of its population centers.

The monument's 784 acres contain a variety of vegetation zones, ranging from pinyon pine juniper to low shrubland. Mule deer frequent Cutthroat Castle unit, while fox and coyote are the largest mammals at Square Tower unit. Jackrabbits and cottontails abound in all units. A variety of birds inhabit the area including buteos, hawks, ravens, and smaller birds, plus an occasional golden eagle. Lizards, snakes, and other reptiles and amphibians are seen during the warmer months.

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

Hovenweep National Monument contains no inholdings. However, the six separate units of the monument are scattered over a 100-mile round trip drive. This serves to complicate the overall management of the monument and creates a complex pattern of surrounding land ownership. Cajon unit is completely surrounded by the Navajo Indian Reservation. Square Tower unit is surrounded by Bureau of Land Management lands except for its northern boundary, which is a State of Utah section. Holly unit is bordered by private lands and Bureau of Land Management lands, while Hackberry is wholly surrounded by Bureau of Land Management lands. Cutthroat Castle unit has privately-owned land along its southern boundary and Bureau of Land Management land around the rest of it. Goodman Point has Bureau of Land Management land east of it, privately-owned lands south and west, and a gravelled county road along its northern boundary.

Roads to various units of Hovenweep were built and are maintained by San Juan County, Utah, and Montezuma County, Colorado. Access to the monument headquarters is possible from four directions, with each having some dirt or gravel stretches: from Blanding, Utah--45 miles with 9 miles dirt; from the Four Corners--44 miles with 15 miles dirt and gravel; from Cortez, Colorado--43 miles with 24 miles dirt and gravel; and 26 miles from Route 666 north, with 23 miles dirt and gravel. There has been a general upgrading of roads in the area the past 5 years--approximately 10 miles of pavement and 10 miles of gravel have been added to the access routes. Tourism, ranching, and dryland farming rank about equally in importance to the economy of the region. The immediate area around Hovenweep is largely agricultural. Four of the units are surrounded primarily by Bureau of Land Management lands which are grazed annually from December to May by the sheep and cattle of at least three ranchers operating under permits with Bureau of Land Management.

Energy production is a major economic force in the Hovenweep area. It must rank with tourism, ranching, and dryland

farming. There is a history of uranium mining in the area of the Square Tower unit. Extensive mineral exploration for uranium and vanadium were conducted on other lands adjacent to the Square Tower unit in 1975. During previous testing, coal was discovered and is considered to be marginally sufficient in quality and quantity to be mineable. Oil exploration in the area south, west, and north of the monument and on Navajo Tribal lands surrounding the Cajon unit has been successful. Seismographic testing is now being conducted year-round on all lands surrounding the monument, and several wildcat wells have been drilled in the area. Some of these wells have produced oil and gas while others were dry holes. Shell and Mobil Oil Companies have developed a 100+-well carbon dioxide field between Cortez, Colorado, and Hovenweep. The \$1.2 billion project includes wells, pipelines, electric lines, and gravel access roads. The closest wells are approximately 4 miles from some of the monument's outlying units and an access road will pass within 1 mile of the Hovenweep units. A dry hole was drilled 500' north of the Square Tower Unit in 1985 and another 2 miles farther north in 1986. A new field was discovered in Black Steer Canyon, 6 miles west in 1984/85. Five wells are currently producing several thousand barrels of oil a day, and several more are scheduled for drilling.

A 26-mile pipeline carrying CO₂ from the field along the Pleasant View Road to the Old Aneth oil field was constructed in 1984 and passes adjacent to the Square Tower Unit.

The monument installed a seismometer in August 1985 in response to a general increase in geophysical exploration, and a nearby CO₂ pipeline project. The instrument has recorded sonic booms, seismic blasts, thunder, underground Nevada nuclear tests and earthquakes, and will soon be a part of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology's area earthquake recording network.

The Bureau of Land Management has completed a comprehensive resource plan for southwest Colorado titled San Juan and San Miguel Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. Because of the proximity of Bureau of Land Management land to Hovenweep, the approved actions in the plan will impact Hovenweep. The Bureau of Land Management is also working on a comprehensive resource management plan for an area in southeast Utah that surrounds the Monument's Square Tower unit. The BLM is considering an area around the monument as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Beginning in late 1986, the BLM and NPS met to develop a cooperative management strategy for approximately 6,000 acres surrounding the Square Tower, Holly, Hackberry, and

Cutthroat Units. The intent of this effort was to address NPS concerns for greater protection of the visual scene and cultural resources while providing for continued multiple use activities.

Weather data recording began at Hovenweep in June 1954. Cajon Mesa typically experiences wide, daily and yearly variations in temperature and precipitation. In general, summers are hot and dry with occasional thunderstorms. Winters are relatively mild. Heavy snow accumulations are infrequent. Spring and fall are the most pleasant times of year. Temperatures in the region range from winter lows averaging 0 to -10 degrees Fahrenheit to summer highs averaging 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The average daily temperature range is 40 degrees. The 25-year average precipitation is 10 inches, although annual precipitation has ranged from 4 to 18 inches. The westerly winter winds and the southerly summer winds bring the bulk of the precipitation--25 to 30 percent of the rainfall accumulates from July to September and 35 percent as snow from December to March.

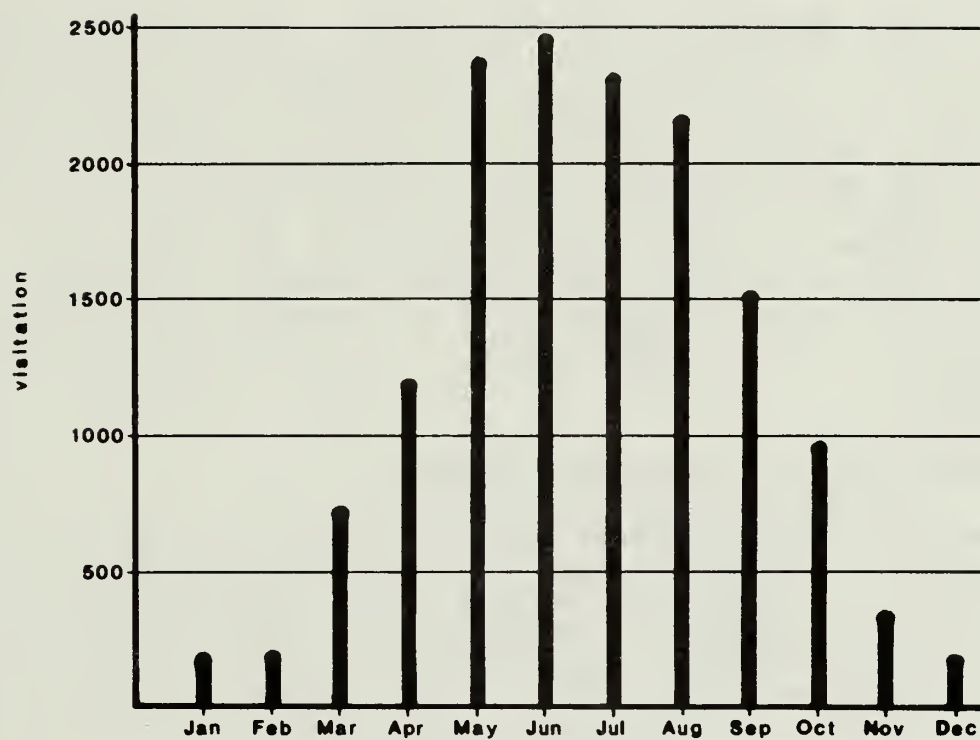
D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

The National Park Service began recording public use statistics at Hovenweep National Monument in 1941 when some 300 persons visited the area. Visitation has increased steadily through the 1960's, 1970's, and 1980's, increasing at a steady 2% annual rate from 14,000 in 1982 to 16,000 in 1986. The highest visitation was 19,384 during the 1976 Bicentennial Year. For the purpose of this document, visitor use and trends will be examined for the base period, 1982 to 1986.

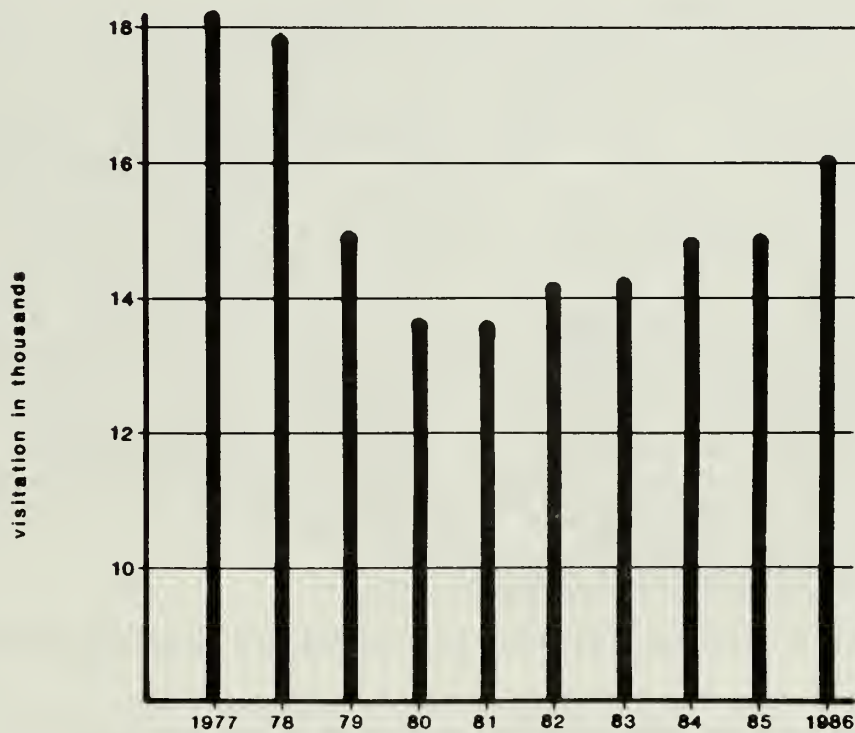
Visitor use at Hovenweep National Monument is a combination of day use and overnight campground stays. The average length of stay is approximately 1 hour for day-use visitors and 18 hours for campers. Campground use decreased steadily from 1982 to 1985 then returned in 1986 to the 1980 level, with 15% of the total monument visitors spending a night in the campground. A campground fee system was instituted in 1983. Visits to outlying units have remained at a fairly constant level from 1980 - 1986, with 21% of the Square Tower Unit visitors also travelling to at least one remote unit.

Thus, it appears that visitation has increased steadily during the base period with a leveling off of camping and outlier use.

Visitation patterns fall into three rather distinct seasonal



Average Monthly Visitation 1982-1986



**Annual Visitation
Hovenweep National Monument**

periods (see Monthly Visitation graph). The peak visitor season is May 1 to August 31, when 63 percent of the yearly visits are recorded. Visitors traveled to Hovenweep in remarkably consistent numbers from month to month during this 5 year period. Visitation averaged 80 per-day with as many as 267 being recorded. At the opposite extreme is the winter period, November 1 to February 28, when only 6 percent of the yearly visitors traveled to the monument. It is not uncommon during this period to have days with no visitors and several weeks with no campers. During the transition months, March-April and September-October, approximately 31 percent of the annual visitation was recorded.

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

The Regional Office Data Point computer system in the Division of Park Operations contains information on the ranger station, residence, mobile home, campground, water, sewer, and road systems. Hovenweep National Monument, as a National Park Service historic area, was automatically listed as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places. The monument rents two four-wheel-drive pick-ups from General Services Administration year-round.

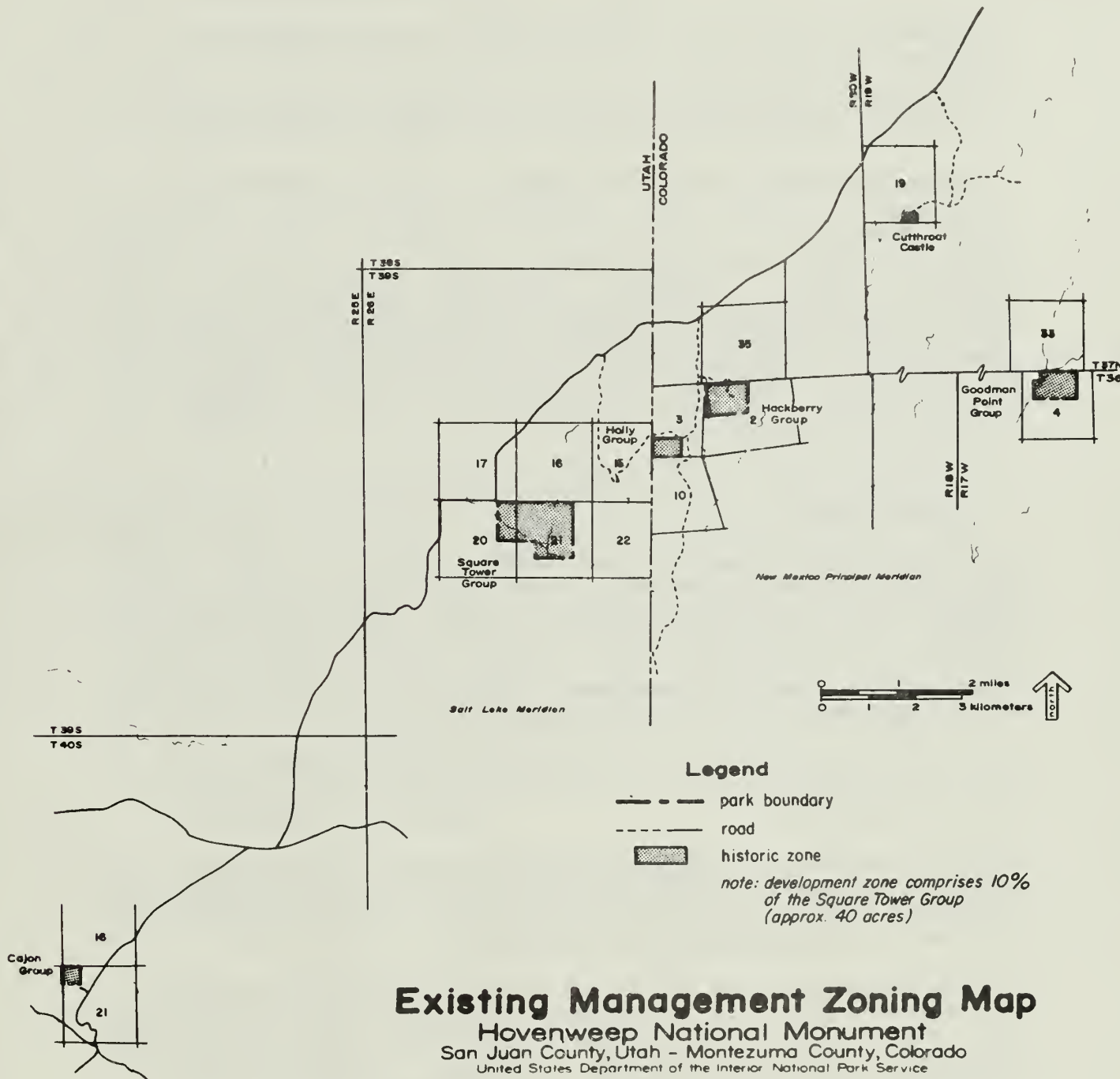
F. STATUS OF PLANNING

The General Management Plan for Hovenweep National Monument should be completed in late 1987 or early 1988. An interim Interpretive Prospectus was written in 1974 and is no longer current. It will be revised after the General Management Plan is approved. The 1983 Cultural Resource Management Plan also needs revision. Because of the small land base, a Natural Resource Plan was not done. Once the cooperative management arrangement with the Bureau of Land Management is in place, the NPS may wish to write a Natural Resource Plan incorporating some of the BLM's action plan elements concerning oil/gas, grazing, etc., on the affected land. An aerial photo and mapping project has been scheduled for Cajon, Square Tower, Holly, Horseshoe, and Hackberry in 1987. Mapping for Goodman Point was completed in 1986. The monument needs to complete a Collection Management Plan which will be done in conjunction with the Mesa Verde Museum curator.

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

The management zoning for the six units of Hovenweep are as follows:

Cajon unit (40 acres) 100 percent historic zone



Square Tower unit (400 acres) 100 percent historic zone

Holly unit (62.7 acres) 100 percent historic zone

Hackberry unit (126.06 acres) 100 percent historic zone

Cutthroat Castle unit (14.09) acres) 100 percent historic zone

Goodman Point (142.08 acres) 100 percent historic zone

The Square Tower unit (400 acres) is managed as a 100 percent historic zone. However, monument headquarters and visitor-use facilities are located within the unit and represent 10 percent of the unit as a park development subzone. As provided for in the 1962 Public Land Order 2604, 80-acres will be retained for sheep grazing under a grazing permit. The permit holder has not grazed animals in the monument since 1978.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

A. All of the monument's prehistoric structures that still have standing walls require periodic stabilization. This gradual deterioration is caused by their lack of protection against the elements (possibly including acid precipitation) and the adverse effects of normal visitor use on these structures. See the Hovenweep National Monument Cultural Resources Management Plan for more discussion.

B. The outlying units of Hovenweep receive fairly constant visitation and seismic exploration on surrounding lands is a common occurrence.

Destruction, both unintentional and in the form of vandalism is always a concern. The potential also exists for physical damage to the ruins directly from the blasts and vibrations used in the seismographic activity.

C. Hovenweep has 80 acres of Square Tower unit available for livestock grazing. Botanical research has indicated some impact on native vegetation of the area due to the grazing. See the Hovenweep National Monument Cultural Resources Management Plan for more discussion.

D. Tamarisk and Russian thistle are two exotic plant species which tend to invade the monument lands, but which

can be controlled through careful management. See the Hovenweep National Monument Cultural Resources Management Plan for more discussion.

E. The Hovenweep water supply comes from a 1,400-foot-deep well and carries some minerals and totally dissolved solids in excess of Environmental Protection Agency drinking water standards. A reverse osmosis process was installed in 1983 to provide drinking water to residents and campers.

F. Hovenweep National Monument has no provisions for the handicapped except one unpaved trail which goes over relatively level slickrock and soil, and a restroom at the visitor center.

G. Extensive CO₂ drilling in the area has increased the likelihood that subterranean aquifers may be depleted and the water table lowered or contaminated because of "puncturing" of the previously-separated and independent water tables.

H. The NPS is concerned about the land and surface resources surrounding the monument units. Oil exploration and discovery are moving closer from the northwest where a vigorous new field was recently discovered 6 miles away. Two dry holes were drilled within 1 mile and 600' of the monument in the past 2 years. Grazing continues on all surrounding land, as well as off-road vehicle use and some illegal woodgathering. The basis for NPS interest revolves around a desire to retain the prehistoric setting surrounding these graceful canyonhead tower complexes. There is also the need to protect the earlier Anasazi sites and attendant farming/water control area, most of which lie outside the monument boundary.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

A. Preserve the original material and workmanship of the cultural resources of Hovenweep National Monument from deterioration caused by precipitation and other natural elements and from the damage caused by normal visitor use.

B. Protect the cultural resources of the monument from vandalism or other damage caused by visitors or other activity on or near the monument.

C. Preserve and protect the natural resources of the monument so ecological processes can occur unimpeded.

D. Provide for the protection of visitors from health and safety hazards and the illegal or unsafe activities of others.

E. Provide the fullest possible range of visitors with enough information and orientation to the monument that they develop an appreciation for the resources.

F. Provide for the health, safety, and comfort of the monument's residents.

G. Promote an understanding and awareness of the goals and needs of the monument with surrounding communities and Federal, State, and local agencies within the monument sphere of influence.

H. Complete the Hovenweep National Monument General Management/Development Concept Plan and any other plans needed to provide for the orderly and realistic development of monument facilities and programs.

I. Control the growth of operational costs and energy consumption while providing a flexible, safe, convenient system of access to the monument and its primary features.

J. Provide the opportunity for and encourage research by bona fide educational institutions and qualified individuals to the extent needed to manage the area and to accumulate data for interpretive programs and other visitor activities.

42. Hovenweep National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 1654) of March 2, 1923.....

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1654—Mar. 2, 1923—42 Stat. 2299]

WHEREAS, there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins, including prehistoric structures, the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments, and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the said four groups of ruins are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there is hereby reserved, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Hovenweep National Monument the lands shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof and more particularly described as follows:

Utah, Salt Lake Base and Meridian

In township thirty-nine south, range twenty-six east, northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one; in township forty south, range twenty-five east, northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one.

Colorado, New Mexico Principal Meridian

In township thirty-six north, range twenty west, lot four and southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section two, and lot six and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section three.

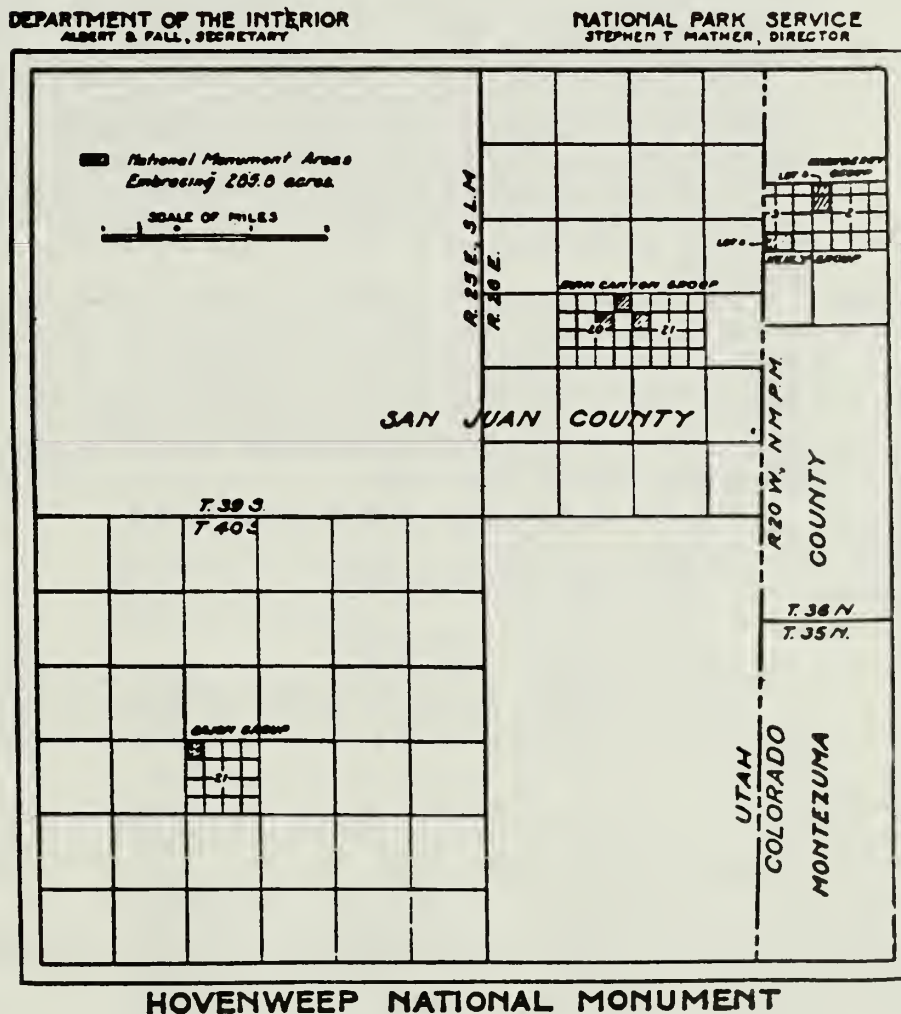
Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Executive Order No. 3755, dated November 17, 1922, is hereby revoked and such lands thereby temporarily withdrawn and not included in said Hovenweep National Monument by this Proclamation are restored to entry under the public land laws of the United States.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management and control of this Monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732).

DONE at the City of Washington this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.



ENLARGING HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT
COLORADO AND UTAH

April 26, 1951
[No. 2924]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

42 Stat., Pt. 2,
p. 2399.

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1923, established the Hovenweep National Monument on certain public lands in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah for the purpose of protecting and preserving four groups of ruins including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States; and

WHEREAS it has been determined that the public lands described and set apart as the said Hovenweep National Monument do not include the lands containing one of the said groups of ruins known as the Hackberry Ruin; and

WHEREAS another ruin, known as the Goodman Point Ruin, situated in the vicinity of the Hovenweep National Monument, has been found to be of significance comparable to, and suitable for preservation with, the ruins comprising the said Monument; and

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable in the public interest that the lands embracing the Hackberry Ruin and the Goodman Point Ruin be added to and reserved as parts of the Hovenweep National Monument:

Addition of designated lands as parts of Hovenweep National Monument.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225, 16 U. S. C. 431), do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, the following-described tracts of land in Colorado are hereby added to and reserved as parts of the Hovenweep National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 36 N., R. 20 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 3, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
T. 36 N., R. 17 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 2, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

65 STAT.]

PROCLAMATIONS—APR. 27, 1951

c9

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the lands hereby added to this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, 16 U. S. C. 1-3), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision, etc., of added lands.

16 U. S. C. § 485; 16 U. S. C. §§ 1-4, 22, 42.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-one, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-fifth.

HARRY S TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON

Secretary of State

ENLARGING THE HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT
COLORADO AND UTAH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 20, 1952
(No. 2968)

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 1554 of March 2, 1923, established the Hovenweep National Monument on certain public lands in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah for the purpose of preserving four groups of ruins, including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry found in the United States, and Proclamation No. 2924 of April 26, 1951, added to the monument certain other public lands in southwestern Colorado containing other significant ruins; and

42 Stat. 2208.

43 Stat. 48.

WHEREAS other public lands, contiguous to a portion of the lands now comprising the said monument, have been found to contain very important archeological sites, including small pueblos and an exceptional and significant great kiva (a large circular semi-subterranean ceremonial room), the inside and overall diameters of which are approximately 60 and 100 feet, respectively, which kiva has never been excavated by archeologists or vandalized by unauthorized digging; and

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PROCLAMATIONS—DEC. 1, 1952

[67 Stat.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve the lands embracing such archeological sites as a part of the said monument:

Addition of land to
Hovenweep National
Monument, Colo.-
Utah.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U. S. C. 431), do hereby proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, the following-described lands in Colorado are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Hovenweep National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 36 N., R. 17 W.,

sec. 4, lot 3, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

The area described contains 81.02 acres, more or less.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any features of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Supervision, management, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the lands hereby added to this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U. S. C. 1-3), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

5 USC 484; 16 USC 1-4, 22, 42.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 20th day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-two and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-seventh.

HARRY S TRUMAN

By the President:

DAVID BRUCE

Acting Secretary of State

REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT UTAH AND COLORADO

April 6, 1946
(No. 3132)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that public lands described as SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 20, Township 39 South, Range 26 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, which contain no objects of historic or scientific interest were erroneously included in the Hovenweep National Monument in Utah and Colorado by Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1933 (42 Stat. 2299); and

WHEREAS it appears that public lands described as SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of such section 20 which contain ruin groups worthy of preservation because of their historic and scientific value were erroneously omitted from the monument; and

WHEREAS there are other public lands contiguous to the monument which contain an important ruin group, Cutthroat Castle, an outstanding example of a defensive structure of the thirteenth century, the preservation of which is desirable because of its historic and scientific value; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to such monument:

Hovenweep National Monument,
Utah-Colo.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U. S. C. 431), do proclaim as follows:

1. The following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby excluded from the Hovenweep National Monument:

UTAH, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

T. 39 S., R. 26 E.,
sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

The lands hereby excluded from the monument shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under public land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

2. Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands in the States of Utah and Colorado are hereby reserved and added to and made a part of the Hovenweep National Monument and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to that monument:

UTAH, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

T. 39 S., R. 26 E.,
sec. 20, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 37 N., R. 19 W.,
sec. 19, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 11 and
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 11, excepting
a portion of Segregated Tract
63 patented to Edward C. Forest

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

FEDERAL REGISTER

February 10, 1961

page 1271

[Public Land Order 2694]

[Utah 673593]

UTAH

Withdrawal for Use of National Park
Service (Hovenweep National Mon-
ument)

By virtue of the authority vested in the
President and pursuant to Executive
Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1962, it is
ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the
following described public lands are
hereby withdrawn from all forms of ap-
propriation under the public land laws,
including the mining laws, and reserved
for use of the National Park Service in
connection with administration of the
Hovenweep National Monument:

SALT LAKE MOUNTAIN

T. 36 S., R. 26 E.,

Sec. 21, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Containing 280 acres.

2. The lands shall continue to be ad-
ministered by the Bureau of Land Man-
agement for grazing purposes.

JOHN A. CASPER, JR.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

FEBRUARY 8, 1962

[P.L. Doc. 62-1574; Filed Feb. 9, 1962;
8:46 a.m.]

